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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 SAM BENFORD,

11 Plaintiff,

12 vs.

13
14 527-531 W ROSECRANS AVE, LLC; and
15 DOES 1 to 10,

16 Defendants.
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Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES;
2. CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT;
3. CALIFORNIA'S DISABLED PERSONS ACT;
4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE;
5. NEGLIGENCE

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25 Plaintiff SAM BENFORD ("Plaintiff") complains of Defendants 527-531 W
26 ROSECRANS AVE, LLC; and DOES 1 to 10 ("Defendants") and alleges as follows:

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PARTIES

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2 1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff is
3 hemiplegic due to stroke, and requires the use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling
4 in public.

5 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,
6 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a convenience store
7 (“Business”) located at or about 531 W. Rosecrans Ave., Compton, California.

8 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
9 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,
10 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of
11 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been
12 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes and, based thereon, alleges that each such
13 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to
14 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

15 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant
16 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other
17 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing
18 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other
19 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

20 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or
21 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be
22 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly
23 and severally.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and
26 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*
27 *seq.*)
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standards. Defendants failed to maintain the mark on the space with the International Symbol of Accessibility.

d. Defendants failed to maintain accessibility for persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state standards. Defendants failed to maintain the facility to be readily accessible.

14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to the Business and caused him difficulty and frustration. Plaintiff wishes to patronize the Business, however, Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Business because his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are removed.

15. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection. Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v. 7-Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).

16. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.

17. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of

1 the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of
2 public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place
3 of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

4 20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- 5 a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or
6 procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such
7 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations
8 to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that
9 making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of
10 such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
11 accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 12 b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no
13 individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or
14 otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the
15 absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can
16 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the
17 nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or
18 accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42
19 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- 20 c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers
21 that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation
22 barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an
23 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that
24 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail
25 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where
26 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- 27 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum
28 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily

1 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including
2 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum
3 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the
4 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered
5 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with
6 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the
7 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered
8 area are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost
9 and scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

10 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be
11 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every
12 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in
13 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA
14 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall
15 be van parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

16 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by
17 State or local laws or regulations. *See* 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California
18 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the
19 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized
20 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign
21 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A
22 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and
23 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12
24 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the
25 interior end of the parking space. *See* CBC § 11B-502.6, *et seq.* 23. Here, Defendants
26 failed to properly maintain the access aisles as there were faded “NO PARKING” and
27 faded blue lines painted on the parking surface.

1 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at
2 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site
3 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be
4 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in
5 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: "Unauthorized vehicles parked in
6 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license
7 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed always at the owner's expense..."
8 *See* CBC § 11B-502.8, *et seq.* Signs shall be 60 inches minimum above the finish floor or
9 ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign. 2010 ADA Standards § 502.6.

10 24. Here, the height of the posted required signage was lower than the height
11 allowed by the Standards.

12 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted
13 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked
14 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting
15 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall
16 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches
17 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §
18 11B-502.3.3.

19 26. Here, Defendants failed to properly maintain the access aisles as there were
20 faded "NO PARKING" and faded blue lines painted on the parking surface.

21 27. The surface of each accessible car and van space shall have surface
22 identification complying with either of the following options: The outline of a profile
23 view of a wheel chair with occupant in white on a blue background a minimum 36" wide
24 by 36" high (914 mm x 914 mm). The centerline of the profile view shall be a maximum
25 of 6 inches (152 mm) from the centerline of the parking space, its sides parallel to the
26 length of the parking space and its lower side or corner aligned with the end of the
27 parking space length or by outlining or painting the parking space in blue and outlining
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1 on the ground in white or a suitable contrasting color a profile view of a wheel chair with
 2 occupant. *See* CBC § 11B-502.6.4, *et seq.*

3 28. Here, Defendants failed to maintain the mark on the surface with the
 4 International Symbol of Accessibility as required.

5 29. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible building, facilities,
 6 elements, and spaces that are on the same site. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.3.2. A public
 7 accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those features of facilities
 8 and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with
 9 disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).

10 30. Here, Defendants failed to provide at least one accessible entrance for
 11 persons with disabilities as the only provided entrance in front of the Business was steep
 12 in slope.

13 31. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by
 14 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related
 15 regulations.

16 32. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to
 17 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be
 18 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks
 19 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable
 20 by individuals with disabilities.

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

23 33. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
 24 paragraphs in this complaint.

25 34. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this
 26 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,
 27 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual
 28 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full

1 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
2 establishments of every kind whatsoever.”

3 35. California Civil Code § 52 states, “Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial,
4 or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable
5 for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be
6 determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the
7 amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any
8 attorney’s fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any
9 person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.

10 36. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifies, “a violation of the right of any
11 individual under federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336)
12 shall also constitute a violation of this section.”

13 37. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
14 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services by
15 physically disabled persons within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 51 and 52.
16 Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code §§
17 51 and 52.

18 38. The violations of the Unruh Civil Rights Act caused Plaintiff to experience
19 difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for statutory
20 damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

21 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA DISABLED PERSONS ACT**

23 39. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
24 paragraphs in this complaint.

25 40. California Civil Code § 54.1(a) states, “Individuals with disabilities shall be
26 entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to
27 accommodations, advantages, facilities, medical facilities, including hospitals, clinics,
28 and physicians’ offices, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles,

1 railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes
2 of transportation (whether private, public, franchised, licensed, contracted, or otherwise
3 provided), telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, loading places,
4 places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the
5 general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by
6 law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.

7 41. California Civil Code § 54.3(a) states, “Any person or persons, firm or
8 corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities
9 as specified in Sections 54 and 54.1 or otherwise interferes with the rights of an
10 individual with a disability under Sections 54, 54.1 and 54.2 is liable for each offense for
11 the actual damages, and any amount as may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting
12 without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no
13 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney’s fees that may be
14 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights
15 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

16 42. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, “a violation of the right of an
17 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also
18 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
19 the access of any person in violation of that act.

20 43. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
21 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled
22 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have
23 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

24 44. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to
25 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for
26 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.

45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

46. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a “full and equal” basis unless each such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

47. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also require that “when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for persons with disabilities.

48. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

51. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA, Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;
2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;
3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants' unfair competition practices;
4. Reasonable attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this action;
5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and
6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: September 19, 2022

SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

By: /s/ Jason J. Kim
Jason J. Kim, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff